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TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free.  
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between us and the problem that contact with China would create. It is pointed out that the Chinese forward policy has not been entirely military. Pacific penetration has formed part of the programme. "Everywhere amongst the Dailas, as much as among the Shans, bodies of Chinese settlers have been pushing forward, some from Szechuan, some from Yunnan." This has been especially the case since the creation by China of an Imperial Commission for the Frontier. We are told that it is not to be supposed that the barbarous tribes have not resented this. "Stories have come through from the missionaries on the Chinese frontiers of newly-settled villages being wiped out and of subsequent reprisals by the new foreign-drilled soldiery on a scale and in a fashion that has deeply impressed the barbarians." Lord Minto not long ago compared the Chinese encroachments on the North-East frontier of India with the advance of the Russians in Central Asia, which, prior to the Russo-Japanese war, so excited the apprehension of Anglo-Indian soldiers and statesmen. But we are inclined to think the comparison a little over-drawn, though we note that in the protests recently made against the rumoured intention to reduce the Indian Army, the rapidly changing conditions on the North-East frontier have been cited among the factors which demand the maintenance of the Army in India at its present strength at least. It would probably be found, we think, that this movement of Chinese into the buffer States is due to economic causes. The suppression of poppy cultivation in the provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan must have thrown an immense number of persons out of work, and doubtless they have crossed in considerable numbers into the buffer States occupied by the savage tribes, though it is surely open to doubt that the movement has been inspired if not directed by CHAO ERH FENG, formerly the Frontier Commissioner and now Viceroy of Szechuan, who seems to be a man with military ambitions. At the present time India seems more impressed than the actual circumstances probably justify by reports of the presence of "Chinese foreign-drilled troops" in this region, but it is evident that China designs to assimilate or annex these buffer States, and developments so close to the Indian frontier need careful watching.

The Bureau of Agriculture in the Philippines now has ready for distribution between 30,000 and 40,000 Para rubber seedlings.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, the Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo, who has just been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, visited Manchester on the 25th ult., and talked with members of the Chamber of Commerce and other manufacturers interested in the commercial relations between Great Britain and Japan. He discussed with them the possibilities and the means of increasing the proportion of British trade.

## EUROPEAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistrate's yesterday James Fraser, an unemployed seaman, appeared on remand to answer a charge of cutting and wounding, and attempting to do grievous bodily harm to William Hudson, seaman, at the Sailors' Home on June 20th.

Dr. Koch described the wounds on Hudson. There was one incised wound five inches long on the left arm and another four and a half inches long. These were probably caused by a sharp instrument. An ordinary razor would have caused the wounds.

Defendant said that when he had a certain amount of drink he lost his senses, having at one time had his skull fractured.

Defendant called a witness who testified that when Fraser got a few drinks he was very disagreeable. When sober he was quiet. He suffered from depression.

Defendant was committed for trial.

## ROBBERY ON BOWEN ROAD.

Another of those robberies on lonely roads in the Colony to which all classes of the community are occasionally exposed has just been reported to the police. The victim on this occasion was a Japanese who had just arrived in the Colony. He was walking along the eastern portion of the Road on Sunday afternoon and, as the day was warm, he was carrying his jacket over his arm. Four Chinese, apparently coolies, passed him, but they had no sooner passed than they attacked him from the rear. One caught him by the throat and attempted to throw him to the ground, and the other assisted. The old man offered a stout resistance and dropped his jacket to the ground. One made off with it, and the others joined him. The Japanese attempted to run after him. He found his jacket on the ground, but his pocket-book containing over \$130 had been extorted. As this represented the old man's total wealth, being money with which he had intended purchasing a business here, he was almost bereft of his reason, a fact which accounts for his delay in reporting the matter to the authorities.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 26th.

THE SAFETY OF THE VICEROY. Now that the Viceroy is living for the time being in the top story of the Military Bureau, extraordinary precautions are being taken to secure his personal safety. All servants and followers of the viceregal suite have been provided with special white and yellow badges, and no one is allowed to come near His Excellency's apartments without wearing one of these. Eight regulations have been drawn up regarding the searching and interrogating of persons entering the Bureau, and two special officers at a monthly salary of Tls. 30 each have been appointed to see that these rules are carried into force.

## THE PLAGUE.

Pague is said to be raging to an unprecedented degree in the Chiu Chow Prefecture, where it is stated that at least 5,000 persons died last month from the dread disease. The fright created by the pestilence has caused a large number of persons to leave Chiu Chow and go to other districts, and it is feared that the infection will spread far and wide. The officials have called in the aid of several missionary medical men from Swatow and other towns to assist the authorities in checking the ravages of the disease, but, as is always the case, the ignorance of the villagers puts every obstacle in the way of isolation and such like sanitary measures.

## A NEW AUTHOR.

Admiral Li has turned from the honours of war to the more lasting honours of literary authorship. He has written a brochure of 24 pages and containing several thousand characters on certain military subjects. The front page contains a photo of this warrior, while the book itself is divided into two parts, the first being written in the high-down literary style, while the second is couched in easy language so that even the least educated soldier can understand it. The book has been distributed throughout all the barracks and camps of the Province.

## CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

After the revolutionary trouble a large number of houses in which rebels or ammunition were found were sealed up and confiscated by the authorities. The Provincial Assembly has now come forward with a petition to the Viceroy to restore these houses to their former owners. The petition points out that though the owners may have been careless in their choice of tenants, yet the police were more so, for the police gave the tenants a certificate of residence (always done here) and failed to know anything about the arms and ammunition being smuggled in until the day of the events. There is a great deal of truth in these statements, but whether the Government will restore the confiscated property is a doubtful question.

## TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

ANOTHER AMERICAN SAILOR  
MURDERED AT YOKOHAMA.

Tokyo, June 25th.

The body of a gunner named Root, from the United States cruiser *Albatross*, has been found in the harbour at Yokohama with his legs bound, suggesting murder. The body appears to have been submerged about a fortnight.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER  
TO PEKING.

PEKING, June 27th.

Mr. Calhoun, the American Minister, departed to-day, proceeding on furlough to America via Paris and London.

## THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

LONDON, June 27th.

The gala command performance at Covent Garden was incomparably the most brilliant ever known. The glittering arrays of the Royalties present and the blaze of colour represented by all the uniforms of the world made a memorable scene.

## THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, June 27th.

M. Caillaux, the new Prime Minister of France, includes in his programme Bills for the delimitation of the Champagne Districts and for Electoral Reform. It is understood that M. Delcasse retains the portfolio of the Ministry of Marine.

## THE VETO BILL.

PROJECTED AMENDMENTS IN THE  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Lord Lansdowne has given notice of an amendment to the Veto Bill providing for the submission to the electors of any measures affecting the existence of the Crown and Protestant succession, the establishing of National Parliaments, or other measures not approved by a Joint Committee.

Lord Cromer has given notice of an amendment providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee of seven members of each House, presided over by the Speaker.

Lord Londonderry will move an amendment excluding Home Rule from the operation of the Veto Bill.

LATER.

The amendments to be moved in the House of Lords have revived the political crisis in a most acute form.

The Unionist papers declare that the Government is placed in a dilemma: they have either to disclose the nature of the guarantees or resign.

The Liberals admit the position to be serious, but they are confident that the Government will act with promptitude to overcome the stubbornness of the Peers. They say that the Lords are mistaken in thinking that the Insurance Bill has detracted from the Government's popularity, or that the masses have been so impressed by the Coronation solemnities that the mind of the nation has been changed politically.

PROBABLE EARLY GENERAL  
ELECTION.

LONDON, June 27th.

The Secretary of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations says he has notified agents of the probability of an early General Election.

THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S  
STRIKE.CARTERS AND DOCKERS STRIKING  
IN SYMPATHY.

LONDON, June 27th.

The strike of transport workers in sympathy with the seamen is spreading. Two thousand are out at Amsterdam. The Carters and Dockers' Unions at Liverpool have decided to refuse to handle the goods of firms declining the demands of the seamen.

At Goole, in Sunderland, the dockers have come out on strike.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 27th.

Dr. Rich. Freiherr von Bismarck, President of Council in Austria, has resigned.

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY  
FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, June 27th.

Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## THE INTERNATIONAL STRIKE.

LONDON, June 27th.

Those engaged in the fruit trade at Hull have decided to petition the Board of Trade to intervene in the strike. At least 70,000 packages cannot be landed. Such a crisis is stated to be unknown in the history of the trade.

## GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

LONDON, June 27th.

The German airship No. 5 has been gutted at Menden. The motor while under repair ignited the fabric.

## OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 27th.

With a record entry of 225 the Open Golf Championship started in bad weather at Sandwich yesterday. The first rounds are spread over three days. The amateurs who have played up to the present are Beveridge with a score of 75, and Hilton 76. Among the leaders are the Irish champion, Moran, with a score of 72.

LATER.

Additional scores are: Sherlock 73, Massey 75, Herd 77, and Braid 78.

## POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 27th.

Political activity has recommenced. The Hon. John Gordon, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for Brighton. Seven bye-elections are pending since the Coronation honours were issued and the constituencies are busy.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday the committee stage of the Veto Bill will be commenced.

The House of Commons will on the same day discuss the Declaration of London.

"The Westminster Gazette" announces that the State Insurance Bill must be passed this session. The questions raised are of the highest importance and members must be prepared for sacrifices. The journal urges that the Bill should be debated according to a careful time-table and should be concluded by a fixed date in August. All sides ought and must be heard.

## BALLOON DISASTER.

LONDON, June 27th.

A balloon from Paris fell into the North Sea near the island of St. Just. Owing to the gale which was raging at the time it was impossible to save the two occupants, who were drowned.

## THE NEW STAMPS.

LONDON, June 26th.

A general outcry has been raised against the new postage stamps as inartistic and poorly engraved. The portrait of the King is described as disappointing.

## ALBANIA AND TURKEY.

ANXIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

The situation in Albania is beginning to excite some anxiety. The feeling between Montenegro and Turkey is growing acute as the outcome of the strong sympathy shown by the Montenegrins for the Albanians. The Turkish Minister at Cetinje has returned from an interview with the Albanian chiefs, who demand a written confirmation of all the promises made by Turkey and the amnesty proclamation. A prompt written answer is also demanded.

DEATH OF PRINCESS CLOTHILDE  
OF ITALY.

We are informed by Sr. Galuzzi, the acting Italian Consul, that H. R. H. Princess Clothilde died on the 25th inst. Her Royal Highness, who was born in 1843, was a daughter of Victor Emmanuel II., and married Prince Napoleon. She is mother of the present pretender to the throne of France.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AUSTRALIA'S NAVY.

LONDON, June 27th.

A Melbourne message states that 3,000 naval cadets have been enrolled in Australia.

## HOME RULE FINANCES.

LONDON, June 27th.

Mr. William Redmond, touring in Australasia on behalf of Home Rule, has collected £6,000.

## THE CENSUS OF AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 27th.

The census in Australia, shows a population of 4,449,495 made up as follows:—

New South Wales	1,648,212
Victoria	1,315,000
Queensland	603,908
South Australia	411,161
West Australia	280,316
Tasmania	190,898

## SIR HORMUSJEE MODY, DECEASED.

We are authorised by the solicitors for the executors to state that, as it will not be possible for some time to ascertain the full extent of the estate of the late Sir Hormusjee Mody, it has been temporarily sworn to the purely nominal sum of £25,000, it being necessary for administration purposes that prompt representation should be obtained. Application has accordingly been made for a grant of letters of administration to Mr. Herbert William Locker as attorney for Sir Cathelick Paul Chatter, Kt., C. A.G., one of the executors.

In due course when the extent of the estate has been ascertained the necessary executive affidavit will be filed. We are further authorised to state that, subject to certain specific bequests and provisions, the residue of the deceased's estate was bequeathed to the executors, Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Sir C. P. Chatter, and Messrs. Hormusjee Cooverjee Sarna and Dinshaw Nowrojee, who are also appointed trustees, in trust as to one-fifth for Lady Mody and as to the remaining four-fifths for his four sons, Morwanjee Mody, Nowrojee Mody, Jehangirjee Mody and Dinshawjee Mody, in equal shares. Owing to the testator's son, Morwanjee Mody, having predeceased him without issue, his one-fifth share becomes divisible between the widow and the other three sons. By a codicil to his will the testator provided for the fulfilment by his executors of his obligations in respect of the University.

## THE CORONATION.

GREETINGS FROM THE PORTUGUESE  
GOVERNMENT.

The Consul for Portugal in Hongkong has informed the Portuguese Colony by Express that he received on Thursday, 22nd inst., the following telegraphic message from the Republican Government:—

Lisbon, June 21st, 1911.

"Government sends on behalf of the nation a fraternal embrace to the Colony."

"BENFARDINO MACHADO."

CORONATION FESTIVITIES  
IN MANILA.

Undoubtedly the most brilliant social event of the year in Manila was the Coronation ball at the Club, where the British colony received and entertained in celebration of the crowning of His Most Gracious Majesty King George in Westminster Abbey.

From 9.30 until long afterward Consul-General Willeman, Vice-Consul Pasko-Smith and pro-Consul Sidelbottom received the long line of guests, who represented by the hundreds all the foreign consuls and the American population of the city. In fact, one of the most charming features of the occasion was this thorough cosmopolitanism.

Governor-General Forbes and his staff, members of the Philippine Commission, the supreme Court and other branches of the judiciary, the military chiefs and their aides, and the consular corps were there in full force to felicitate His Majesty's officers and loyal subjects on the Coronation of His Majesty and his charming consort, Queen Mary.

The decorations were a prominent feature, and their elaborateness, correlative with nicety of detail, reminded old timers of the Malaccaian fetes during the administrations of President Taft and General Wright. Green incenseburners lined the lawn on both sides from the Calle Marcelino gateway to the entrance of the Club-house, where a detail of metropolitan police under the direction of Sergeant Trinchey flanked the entrance. White incenseburners outlined the roof garden and the arches of the colonnade, while an inscription emblematic of His Majesty and his power blazed over the entrance. The beautiful flags and ensigns which had formed part of the most artistic decoration of the Cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John for the morning services were draped and entwined with brilliant effect all over the building, together with potted plants and ferns. To Senior Ramon Genito is due the credit for the outside decorations, while the rest was arranged by the Luzon Floral Company.

Dancing was enjoyed by the guests in the dining-room as well as in an adjoining pavilion built specially for the occasion. Between dances the revellers strolled through the grounds, where a full band played all evening.

To the ladies must be given credit for the most gorgeous array of finery ever seen in Manila. Innumerable Paris creations showing the latest Byzantine motif were sprinkled among the usual evening gowns, with pink predominating.

Befreshment booths in various parts of the building did their part nobly, and at midnight supper was served on the roof garden. At the head of the main table sat Consul-General Willeman, with Governor-General Forbes by his side. At Mr. Willeman's left sat Mrs. Dan C. Worcester, and at His Excellency's right was Mrs. Adam C. Carnoy.—*Manila Cabaretiers*

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news of the town should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28TH, 1911.

EVER since the British Government tore up the Treaty made at Lhasa by Sir FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND, who led the military expedition to that forbidden city, the Chinese Government has been steadily increasing its influence and power in that region. These activities have created no little concern in India. Five years ago the only point at which the Chinese Empire really touched India was at Tangyueh, on the Burmese frontier. Now, as Sir CHARLES CROSTWATER has recently pointed out, the position on the North-East frontier of India is that the boundary now marches for hundreds of miles with that of China, "which has begun to overlay and envelop the Indian Empire." This statement on the authority of one who has filled some of the highest appointments in the Indian Civil Service is one which necessarily focusses public attention on what is happening in those regions. We see the buffer States of Tibet, the Abor, Mishmi, Dailas and Shan countries gradually passing under the dominion of China. Tibet has definitely become a province of China. Chinese troops are established at Rima in the heart of the Mishmi country, and military posts, according to the Indian papers, have been established all along the British side of the buffer State. As a Calcutta paper puts it: "The Chinese, in short, have grabbed country that was certainly not theirs—country which we have neglected to occupy and administer simply for the reason that we preferred that a stretch of uncivilised States should lie



## SHAMEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

## A WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

## THE NEW SHAMEN DEFENCE CORPS.

Minutes of a Public Meeting of Ratepayers of the British Concession, Shamoen, held at H.M.M. Consulate-General, Canton, on Monday, June 19th, 1911, at 5.00 p.m.

Present:—Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. M. Consul-General (16), in the chair; Messrs. Combe (1), Haynes (2), Hosh (1), Abney (2), Helmers (3), Albrecht (2), Maze (6), Davenport (3), Lanning (4), Thomas (1), Gilman (5), Tigges (3), Hogg (3), Bohuniewicz (3), Spallinger (1), Mensing (1), Staples Smith (2), Stanton (7), Paget (1), Martin (1), Bent, (3), Rule (4), Griffith (17), Metzler (3), Dent (3), Brockstedt (1), and Mr. E. A. Sly, Secretary to the Meeting.

The requisite number of votes being represented, the Consul-General declared the meeting open, and the notice convening the meeting was read.

The Chairman stated that the first business of the meeting was the election of a Councillor in the place of Mr. W. W. G. Ross, who had left the post.

Mr. Griffith proposed and Mr. Hogg seconded Mr. E. Martin.

No other nominations being forthcoming, the Chairman announced that Mr. Martin was unanimously elected.

The next business being the consideration of a scheme for introducing water on Shamoen, the Chairman requested the Chairman of the Council to address the meeting.

Mr. Griffith stated that when the first notice convening the meeting was sent out Council had hoped to prevent a definite scheme. Owing, however, to the receipt in the meantime of certain information about a new water scheme of which the Council had hitherto had no cognizance he asked the ratepayers to defer coming to any definite conclusion that day. They were all aware of the Council's endeavours last year to bring the Canton Waterworks water on to the Concession. Had these negotiations been successful it would have entailed an annual expenditure of \$18,000, the Company giving no guarantee, which the Council thought necessary, for safeguarding the interests of the community as regards the quantity and quality of the water supplied. Council then entertained the idea of the artesian scheme and entered into negotiations with various firms of engineers. Messrs. Parnell & Paget put in a tender which was unfortunately withdrawn. Then Mr. Tanaka, an eminent Japanese engineer, who was recommended by the Japanese Consul-General, submitted a tender, but his available machinery was evidently inadequate for the work contemplated by the Council. Amongst other proposals submitted that of Messrs. Berlinger, of Hongkong, seemed the most suitable, and considerable correspondence and negotiations were entered into with this firm by the Council with a view to putting before them to-day this firm's offer. According to the data supplied by Messrs. Berlinger for the sinking of an artesian well it would cost \$7,000 to bore 1,000 feet, plus \$13,000 for an additional 1,000 feet, making a total of 2,000 feet, all tubing to be supplied by the Council at an approximate cost of \$10,000, making an estimated total expenditure of \$30,000. This expenditure might be incurred without any beneficial result, as it was in the nature of artesian wells to be a gamble, and accordingly the Council were of opinion that every other means should be tried before asking the ratepayers to authorise this expenditure. A few days ago Mr. Macdonald, of Messrs. Howarth, Berking & Co., had brought to his notice a new American scheme called "The Jewell Rapid Filter," which invention had been successfully installed in over 200 towns in the Far East and which was able to produce over 200,000 gallons per diem. The largest installation was at Cairo, and another large plant was in the process of being installed at Bangkok, where the natural water supply was vastly inferior to the conditions obtaining here, the natural water obtainable at Bangkok hardly being comparable with that of the back creek of Shamoen. Accordingly, if under these circumstances it were possible to effect a successful installation at Bangkok, it should be equally possible at Canton, and he was of opinion that the Council should give the scheme due consideration before adopting the artesian scheme; consequently he asked for a postponement of four weeks to put forward a definite proposal. According to Mr. Macdonald, who had supplied him with such data as was available under short notice, an installation capable of producing 276,000 gallons per diem would cost approximately \$35,400—to include piping laid down to the river. The area required for the filter would be 21 feet by 25 feet, for settling tanks 20 feet by 40 feet. The laying down cost would be augmented by the cost of laying the mains as well as the cost of the land necessary for the installation (unless, of course, some public-spirited land-owner would come forward), and the total expenditure, as far as it was now possible to gauge, would aggregate \$90,000 to \$100,000. This sum would necessitate the Council borrowing \$100,000, at 6 per cent, to which must be added the annual upkeep. On this point Mr. Macdonald had been unable to furnish exact data, but it would be somewhere about \$5,000 to \$6,000, making a total annual expenditure of \$12,000 for a system already, according to the latest lists, installed in some 220 towns producing over 2,000,000 gallons per diem and giving complete satisfaction. This expenditure compared very favourably with \$30,000 for an artesian well, which was undoubtedly a gamble, and the Waterworks estimate of \$18,000 per annum without any guarantee.

The Chairman expressed himself in perfect accord with Mr. Griffith's remarks. An artesian well was certainly a gamble, for although one might strike water one had still to discover the quality of the water struck. If the Jewell Rapid Filtration system had been, as Mr. Griffith stated, successfully installed in places where the natural water supply was not of the best, why not try it here. From personal experience he was of opinion that the Canton River with its alluvial deposits compared favourably with other places where similar conditions obtained. Moreover, they should bear in mind an additional advantage, namely, that as long as the Canton River continued to run they would have a constant supply of water. He personally thoroughly commended the scheme and invited any ratepayer having any questions to put to do so.

Mr. Dent expressed his appreciation of the lucid manner in which Mr. Griffith had put the new scheme before the meeting, and enquired whether they had considered a scheme of Messrs. Watson & Co. for condensing water. He admitted that he had only heard mention of such a scheme.

The Chairman stated that he had no personal knowledge of such a scheme.

Mr. Griffith stated that he had not heard of it, and even if there were such a scheme he was of opinion that the cost of condensing sufficient water to supply Shamoen would be prohibitive.

Mr. Bohuniewicz asked whether the French Concession would take part in the scheme.

The Chairman thought it better to wait until a definite scheme had been arrived at, before approaching the French Council. According to Messrs. Howarth, Erskine's estimated daily output the supply would be more than enough for the wants of the British Concession.

Mr. Griffith said that the Council had refrained from approaching the French Council until they had a definite and concrete scheme. From conversations he had had with members of the French Municipal Council he thought there was little doubt that they would come into line. The supply of water required for the daily use of the British Concession amounted to about 120,000 gallons.

Mr. Gilman asked whether the supply of water for the swimming bath had been taken into consideration.

Mr. Griffith answered in the affirmative. The Chairman then asked the meeting whether or they were prepared to instruct the Council to approach Messrs. Howarth, Erskine for a definite estimate, and further to empower the Council to accept or refuse such negotiations as they thought fit and to borrow \$100,000 to carry out the scheme.

The motion on being put to the meeting was carried on a show of hands by a large majority. Mr. Griffith said that the Council would not do more than arrive at a definite scheme and then request H.M.'s Consul-General to convene another meeting. The Council might meet with insuperable difficulties and be obliged to revert to the original scheme.

The next business for discussion was the Shamoen Defence Corps.

The Chairman stated that the Corps had originated from a letter addressed by him to the Council pointing out that there existed no definite defence scheme to meet an emergency in times of trouble. Certain public-spirited members of the community had volunteered their services and had been formed into a Corps, thereby earning the thanks of the community at large. Thanks must also be accorded to their employers who had given the necessary permission. Uniforms and a peculiar kind of scatter gun were being furnished by the Council.

Mr. Griffith then informed the meeting that the call for volunteers had resulted in 52 offering their services, of whom about 45 had been enrolled. At the meeting of enrolment the Corps had been divided into 5 companies—East, Central and West. At the same meeting a lieutenant had been elected for each company and subsequently two sergeants per company. The Corps was now supplied with uniforms, accoutrements and general gear. There were on the Concession some 15,000 to 18,000 rounds of ammunition. A Maxim, lent by the Navy, was at the disposition of the Council, and was being mounted on a carriage, and would be delivered in a fortnight. He was pleased to say that the progress reported by the Company Officers and Chief Petty Officers was very satisfactory. The Corps was showing an esprit de corps which was very commendable, and the Council hoped that it would remain a permanency. Heretofore there had been no expenditure on the part of the Council. As occasion arose volunteers had come forward. As soon as the emergency had passed the volunteers had died away also. The present Corps was on an entirely different footing. The Council had made a grant of \$2,000 to start the Corps and were prepared to expend that amount annually, consequently they hoped that the Shamoen Defence Corps would now remain a permanent institution.

The Chairman then stated that that concluded the business of the meeting. He thanked them all for their attendance and said he would like to know whether the hour chosen fitted in with the ratepayers' arrangements. Various times had been tried, but had not appeared convenient. The present hour of 5 p.m. had been fixed on as giving everyone time to finish his mail, and provided everyone was satisfied, that hour would be fixed in the future. Mr. Stanton suggested 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

The Chairman pointed out that that day some ratepayers had arrived from 5 to 5.30 p.m. and if the time were fixed as suggested people would turn up from 5.30 to 6.00 p.m.

Mr. Stanton assented to 5 p.m.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Griffith.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 27th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

CONSTRUCTION OF A CHINESE WILL.  
An interesting action came on for trial before their honours Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Gompertz (Puisne Judge) in the Full Court yesterday, the parties being Lau Loang Shi and others (plaintiffs) and Lau Po Tam and others (defendants).

The writ of summons set out that plaintiffs were the executors of the will of Lau Chin Ting, deceased, and probate of the will was granted to them by the probate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court on November 18th, 1907. This action was brought for the determination of the following questions arising on the construction of the will, and in the administration of the estate of the deceased.

(1) On the true and proper construction of the will of deceased.

(a) Is the bequest of seven shares for the ancestral sacrificial fund void; (b) Is the bequest of one share for the relief fund for the poor void; (c) Is the bequest of one share for charity void; (d) Is the bequest of one share for relations of the same clan void; (e) Is the bequest of one share for relations by marriage void?

(2) What estate or interest the deceased's second, fourth, fifth, seventh and eighth concubines or secondary wives take in the respective shares bequeathed to them respectively under the will.

(3) If they take respectively a life estate or interest only, whether the executors are trustees thereof or not, and if so, whether the executors should invest the respective shares and pay the said concubines respectively the interest thereon only.

(4) If any of the above-named bequests are void, and if the bequest of the concubines are for life estate only, did the testator die intestate as to so much of his estate as is comprised in such void bequest, and as to the residuary estate of the deceased by each of his said concubines.

(5) If the testator died intestate as to any part of his estate, who are the persons entitled in succession, and in what proportion; that is, if any bequests referred to in 1, a, b, c, d, or e, are valid, how are the executors to ascertain the persons respectively entitled.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Needham, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), represented the defendants.

Sir Henry Berkeley informed the Court that this was an action for the purpose of the determination of questions arising on the construction of the will of one Lau Chin Ting, and other questions in the administration by the executors of the estate. The action was practically a friendly one, but interests would possibly conflict to some extent, therefore Mr. Potter was representing one of the beneficiaries, the oldest married daughter of the testator.

Sir Henry Berkeley represented the remainder of the beneficiaries except the eldest son, who was unrepresented. He had been served, but had not appeared, and leave had been obtained to proceed *ex parte* against him. The deceased Chinese gentleman made a will in the Chinese language in 1907, and probate was granted on November 18th of the same year. The executors had that will before them, but found some difficulty in performing their duties without the guidance of the Court. Evidently there were preliminary questions which had to be settled. The first was, what law governed the construction of the will, was it the law of domicile or the law of Hongkong? The question arose, what was the domicile of the testator? Should the Court be of opinion that the domicile of the testator was Hongkong, he submitted that the further question would have to be considered, was there a trust for conversion to be implied from the will. He submitted there was, because if the law of Hongkong was to be applied it would not be possible to give effect to the dispositions intended by the will of the testator. But if the Court was of opinion that the domicile of the testator was Chinese the second question would not arise, because the law of China would then be the law which would govern the construction of the will. The weight of testimony showed the domicile of the testator to have been Chinese. Assuming he was domiciled in China, the construction of the man's will, the validity of any bequests which he makes in that will (although such bequests might be absolutely void in an English will), the question of the succession and the distribution of property to successors was all to be determined by the law of China. The doctrine of the Courts of England with regard to superstitious uses and perpetuities had no place in the law of China. It was laid down that the Court must uphold the disposition of the testator's property which was allowed by the law of the domicile. There was no decision in any Court in the Empire that a gift to ancestral purposes was a gift to superstitious uses.

The Chief Justice—You say it is an act of veneration?

Sir Henry Berkeley—It is distinguished altogether from anything like adoration, application or intercession. A bequest for masses for the soul is bad, because it has been held to be a superstitious use to try to get a soul out of purgatory. I could cite authority that a bequest to keep up graves in a churchyard is good, also that the preservation of monuments to ancestors in a church is good, and this is nothing more than the Chinese do on a visit to their ancestral tombs.

The Chief Justice—They worship. They bow to the tablets.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Who, when he goes into a churchyard, does not bow to the monuments of his ancestors? I don't think the Chinese worship the spirits, or think that it will in any way help him in the present or the future. It is only respect paid to the manes. I think this case should be regarded as one as offending against the law of perpetuity. It would be a hardship to defeat the intention of the testator in providing for this continued respect to his ancestors. Undoubtedly the bequest offends against the English doctrine as to perpetuities, but there is no decision of the Privy Council that where the will is to be construed according to the law of the domicile that the doctrine against perpetuity will prevail any more than the doctrine against illusive appointments. I submit the bequest must be upheld, at all events so far as personally goes and the Court can only hold it bad as far as the leasehold goes. Proceeding, Counsel said the intention was clearly that the whole of the man's estate was to be treated so that it could be divided into shares among his beneficiaries. If the bequest as to a sacrificial fund was held to be void, then the deceased was intestate as to that bequest. It would be repugnant to the last extreme to a Chinese gentleman to think that his sons should be excluded from the bulk of his property. The Court could not give effect to the intention in the mind of the testator unless they held that there was a trust for conversion, and absolutely converted the whole thing into money.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch. On resuming, Sir Henry Berkeley continued his argument. He submitted that there was no true analogy between Chinese acts of devotion to memory and the superstitious which the statute was intended to check and stop.

The Chief Justice—We could hardly hold as you want us to without evidence before us as to what this Chinese veneration is.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I would submit that your Lordships should direct an inquiry as to what are the practices, rites and ceremonies of the Chinese. We would suggest that your Lordships ought not to decide that this is a superstitious use without such an inquiry if you are in doubt on the point.

The Chief Justice—We will ask Dr. Ho Kai.

Sir Henry Berkeley—And after you have heard him I would ask your attention to a case which occurred in the Straits Settlements. Your Lordships will find that the Privy Council did not there hold that it was a gift for superstitious persons. But they did hold that it was a gift void because it offended against the rule as to perpetuities. I submit that had that case come before the Privy Council it would have been upheld.

The Chief Justice—How much is the personality?

Mr. Potter—In Hongkong it is placed at \$157,000, shares in public companies. As a matter of fact it is much less, as the shares have depreciated. It will work out at about \$120,000, and against that are debts due by the estate of \$150,000.

Sir Henry Berkeley, dealing with the estate or interest to be taken by the concubines of the deceased, said the first part of the will gave these people an absolute gift. The concluding words said that after their death the residue was to revert to the estate. The case could be argued equally strongly both ways. The answer to question three would depend upon the view the Court took of the first. With regard to question four, if the sacrificial fund was void the direction of the Court should be that the money be divided by those who, by the law of China, were entitled in succession. If the law of Hongkong was to apply, there was no marriage at all recognised by the Court.

The Chief Justice—Why?

Sir Henry Berkeley—Because the man has admitted in his will that he had several Chinese wives.

The Chief Justice—I would take this opportunity of pointing out that no such doctrine as the non-recognition of marriages has ever been laid down.

Sir Henry Berkeley, referring to question five, said the persons entitled in succession were those who, under the law of China, would succeed. With regard to question six, the principle which their Lordships would lay down, as to the law of the domicile would prevail, and not the law of Hongkong. Counsel concluded by stating that both sides agreed that the costs of this argument, with the permission of the Court, should be paid out of the estate.

Mr. Potter said he fully recognised how extremely difficult it was to prove that any man had changed his domicile, but to prove that a Chinese in Hongkong had come here with the intention of residing in the Colony permanently was a question of fact. All he would say on the point was that the affidavit of the second defendant contained certain facts, and it was for the Court to say whether those facts were sufficient to establish a change of domicile. There were two very important points in this very important case. The first was the validity of the bequest for the sacrificial fund, and the second, in case of intestacy with regard to leaseholds, who was to inherit. The first point had been decided here, but the second had not. The only point in this case was whether a Chinaman dying in Hongkong and bequeathing property here for sacrificial purposes, that bequest was good or bad.

Mr. Potter had not concluded his address when the Court rose until this morning.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. A. Holbourn (of Messrs. Denoon, Looker & Denoon), applied on behalf of the plaintiff in the action between S. Swart and G. W. G.

Harling, for an order for an injunction restraining the defendant until after the trial of the action, or until further order, from (1) interfering with the plaintiff and his right and interest in the firm of Schaldt & Co., (2) From advertising that the interest of the plaintiff in the firm ceased on May 1st and that the defendant was carrying on the business on his own account; (3) From carrying on the business except in conjunction with the plaintiff; (4) From taking any steps to dispose of the business or goodwill without the consent of the plaintiff; and (5) From carrying on business under the style of "C. A. Bodikier & Co." or under any other style, a business of a similar nature. The plaintiff in the case, Mr. Pollock said, was a partner with the defendant in the firm of Schaldt & Co. The firm was established for carrying on business at Hongkong and Canton under two agreements made between the partners dated April 22nd and December 4th, 1907. His Lordship would see from Mr. Swart's affidavit the existing circumstances which rendered this application necessary. Upon the facts of those facts he submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief mentioned. A very unjustifiable and premature form of advertisement appeared in the newspapers stating that the plaintiff's interest in the business ceased on May 1st. His Lordship made an order in the terms of the application.

## THE CHINESE-INDIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. Archibald Ross, the British Consul at Pangnong, gave a very interesting lecture on the Chinese-Indian frontier in the hall-room at Government House, Maymyo, a correspondent writes, to a large and appreciative audience kindly invited to hear it by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on Monday, May 29. The lecturer, who has spent several years on the frontier, has evidently a remarkable power of observation, for his description of the little-known tribes, scenery and general condition of the districts through which he had travelled was far above the average, and opened the eyes of many among his hearers to the increasing importance of these border States and to the quiet persistence of the Chinese nation gaining control over the outlying races by peaceful means, rather than by bloodshed or any show of crude force. Mr. Ross confined himself, to a very great extent, to a simple and well-ordered description of the Burma frontier surroundings and of the practically unknown regions and valleys of the district from which the Irrawaddy, Salween and Bhamo rivers take their rise, as he very naturally supposed that this part of the frontier would be of the greatest interest to those living in Burma. He hardly touched at all upon the political side of his subject, but left his hearers to deduce from the little he said the immense political importance of this frontier in the near future, more especially in the face of the undoubted present reawakening of China and its consequent increasing energy. The British people have been very slow in realising the difference which the marked change in the Far East is making in the political outlook for India and its provinces, and now the north-east frontier of India is rapidly becoming, if it has not already become, of more importance than the north-western frontier. The fear of a Russian invasion which for so many years held the minds of those responsible, more especially among the military, kept most of those interested in the matter from listening to any suggestions from travellers or experts on Chinese affairs or even considering the north-east as of any real consequence for the protection of the Empire. The failure of Russia and the success of Japan was the first thing which made them think that there might be something worthy of real consideration in the reports of those on the spot, but even then the protest made by Burma against the reduction of its garrison was more or less laughed at and the greater protection of the north-west carried on. Old ideas always die hard, and perhaps the evident exaggeration of some of the advocates of the Yellow Peril helped to close the ears of some to the warnings of the really sound and temperate men as to the rapidly increasing force of China and the necessity for greater precautions being taken along the Chinese-Indian frontier.

Now the situation is being fully grasped, so perhaps those who were not in a hurry to jump at conclusions were in reality right when they thought plenty of time would be given for any change of policy and any undue haste might be detrimental to British prestige. As matters are now tending it may apparently be only a few years before Burma becomes not only as she is now, one of the most important provinces with regard to trade and strategic importance, but also one of the most important from a military point of view—*Bangkok Gazette*.

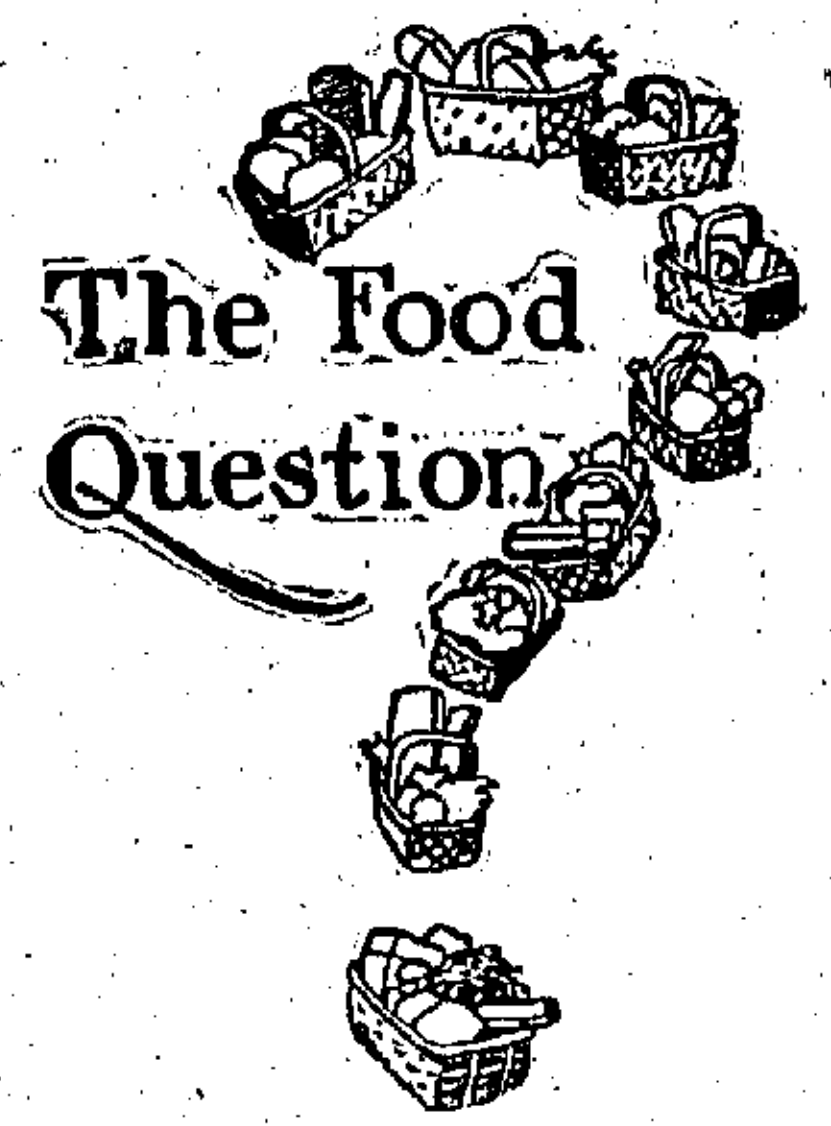
## RUBBER PLANTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There are many astonishing features about the development of the Philippine Islands, says the Manila *Cableman*. One wonders that the great resources of the country have not attracted more capital and more men. After nearly four centuries of more or less communication with the outside world it is a mystery that more has not been done toward giving the world the products of the soil; the islands might produce in such abundance and variety. Distance away and difficulties of access have been in a large measure responsible for the neglect of the islands in the past; great sources of wealth nearer home have kept the attention of the more progressive peoples centred elsewhere.

To a greater or less degree the islands are still suffering from the competition of wealth producing fields in the West. The apathy of the American investor is largely due to the fact that he is still able to make satisfactory profits on his investments in the United States. The comparative newness of American communities is a great handicap to Philippine development. It makes it necessary to seek and entreat and plead with capital to come here instead of having it come bargaining for a chance for investment. Just at the present time one of the puzzling features of the situation here is to be found in the fact that so little interest is taken in rubber planting by those looking for chances to get in on the ground floor of the future. This lack of interest is all the more striking when one takes into account the fact that the rubber industry is doing such fabulous things for the neighbouring colonies on the Asiatic coast. These islands are so near the Straits Settlements that the almost feverish haste in rubber planting noticeable there is more or less known to the servant men here. Day after day the reports of investment in rubber plantations in the Malay States paying *bona fide* dividends running into the hundreds come to the islands. Yet there is but little evidence that hacendados or prospective hacendados have taken any notice of the rubber boom of the adjoining coast.

What little rubber planting there is going on here is the result of local agitation and the efforts of the bureau of agriculture to get local men interested in the rubber industry. However, there are some signs that an era of rubber planting in the islands may be looked for. It is starting modestly, but the idea is taking hold in many places and the prospects are bright.

## INTIMATIONS



## EVERYTHING

OF THE  
BEST:—  
PROVISIONS,  
WINES  
AND  
SPIRITS.

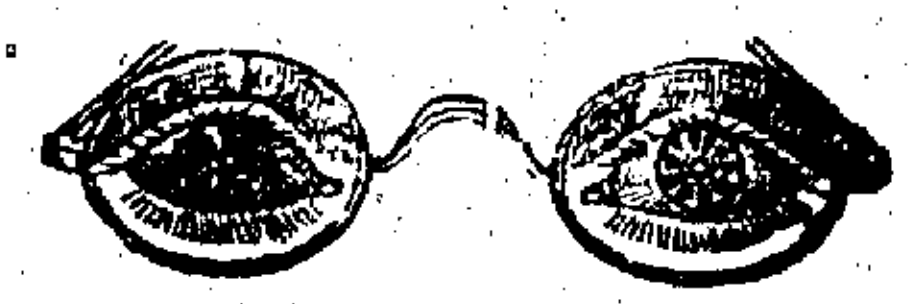
H. RUTTONJEE  
& SON,  
HONGKONG.

GOLD  
AND  
SILVER  
WATCHES  
ENGLISH,  
SWISS  
AND  
ELGIN

SUPERIOR  
QUALITY  
MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp  
& Co.,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]



WHY GO TO  
N. LAZARUS  
FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment.  
A Careful and Intelligent Examination.  
We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF  
D'AGUIAR ST., HONGKONG.

[262]



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 35, Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: PAPER CODES: A.B.C.  
5th Ed. Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY established ourselves at Hongkong and Canton as GENERAL IMPORT and EXPORT MERCHANTS.

CAUL BODIKER & Co.  
Kommunikations-Gesellschaft auf Aktien.  
Hamburg.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [882]

## WANTED TO RENT.

A 5 to 8 ROOMED HOUSE—Caine Road or Upper Level—long lease or will purchase if suitable.  
Replies to—  
W. A. S.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [883]

## TO LET.

ONE ROOM, suitable for Office use, on Second Floor, Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
WM. MEYERINK & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [884]

## TO LET.

N.O. 2, RUA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.  
Apply to—  
GRACA & Co.,  
Hongkong Hotel Building,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [885]

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, will be held at St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Fifteenth day of July, 1911, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., when the subject of Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the Twenty-fourth day of June, 1911, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

(1) That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that ARTHUR RYLANDS LOWE, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

(2) That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Dated the Twenty-sixth day of June, 1911.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. SCOTT HARSTON,  
Chairman.

## THE PRACTICAL MERCANTILE AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CLASSES.

WE teach you only what is practical and applicable to your business or occupation. Our different subjects are—  
A General Merchant's Business.  
Estimates on Machinery and on Contracts.  
German Language. Typewriting.  
Electrical Engineering. Stationary Steam Mechanical Engineering.  
Hydraulic. Gas, Gasolene and Marine Oil Engines.  
The above subjects are sub-divided into special courses.  
Please write us for full particulars on any subject.  
We are also Agents for the well-known and renowned  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER INSTITUTE OF CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION, LONDON.

The subjects they teach are as follows:—  
Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, The Electrical Engineer Institute also sub-divide the subjects they teach into special courses for the selection and choice of their students, so that they may go in for a complete course or a special branch of Electrical Engineering or Mechanical Engineering.  
We shall be glad to give you full information, if you will kindly write to:—TRAINING,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [888]

## FROM EUROPE.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SPEZIA,"  
Captain Faas, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.  
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd July, at 9.30 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
This Steamer brings on Cargo:  
Ex.s.s. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.  
Ex.s.s. "Marianne" from Bordeaux.  
Ex.s.s. "Bruna" from Skien.  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office,  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [881]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 5248 and 5249 for One hundred and twenty-five (125) Shares numbered 148,070 to 148,169 and 148,170 to 148,194 inclusive, fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of NG LI HENG of Hongkong, having been Lost or Destroyed, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 28th day of July, 1911, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [887]

## ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-  
STONES and CROSSES in Stock at—  
BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
41, Morrison Hill Road.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

## WANTED

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SHIP'S DOCTOR.  
Apply—  
BANK LINE, LTD.,  
King's Building,  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [880]

## WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC and EXPERIENCED CHINESE BROKER, who thoroughly understands the Sundry Goods Business. A Good Salary to a Capable Man.  
Apply in writing to "X,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [782]

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Capable CHINESE with a good working knowledge of English desires employment. Satisfactory references as to character, &c.  
Apply—  
A. B. C.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [715]

## FOR SALE

## HOTEL FOR SALE.

A Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.  
For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

## FOR SALE or TO LET.

"KENNIS," 76A, PEAK: SEVEN ROOMS. Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn. 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by Rickshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

## TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

## MARINE LOT No. 285 EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—  
G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,  
ENGINEERS, &c.,  
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.  
Revised by THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE - - - - \$3.  
DAILY PRESS OFFICE,  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

## FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &amp;c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

## HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

## INTIMATIONS

## STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the REVENUE FARMS in the STATE OF NORTH BORNEO from 1st January, 1912, as set out hereunder—  
Tenders will be received at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock Noon on the 1st day of October, 1911, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms enumerated below for a period of 1, 2 or 3 years commencing on the 1st January, 1912.

The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The prices offered for the separate years should be framed on a sliding scale according to the number of coolies. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

The Farms above referred to are the OPIUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAWNBROKING FARMS for the whole or part of the State. Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms and full particulars of the conditions to be observed by tenderers may be seen on application at the Office of the Government Secretary, Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., Singapore and Penang, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

The retail rates for Charanda fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1912, 1913 and 1914, are those specified below viz.—

For every 5 lbs packet	...	80.144
" 5 "	...	0.19
" 6 "	...	0.24
" 3 lbs receiptable	...	0.234
" 1 tahl	...	1.45
" 1 tahl	...	4.20

Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. [848]

## NOTICE.

IT is proposed to form a TENNIS CLUB at Kowloon for Europeans and to lease the Four Courts at the back of HUMPHREYS ESTATE Co.'s Flats in Nathan Road. Those interested in the above project are requested to send in their names to—  
The Secretary,  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1911. [872]

## YOU

Can always get the best quality LOCAL BEEF and MUTTON and AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS, HARES.

From THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.  
Butcher's Dept.  
Price list on application. [36]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

PEPPER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building),  
Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c.

Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp and Post Card Albums, Artistic Mosaic Pictures made of used Postage Stamps.  
Inspection Invited. [544]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

B popular English Manufacturers. In all Bores and Sizes.  
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6.37 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [608]

## A LING &amp; CO..

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.  
Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.  
Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

20, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Apply to—  
SAM WANG & Co.,  
81, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 23th June, 1911. [882]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Immediate possession.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [491]

## TO LET.

NO. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Newly repaired and Colour-washed.  
Apply to—  
COMPRADORE DEPT.,  
Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [879]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower). Can be let separately. Rent moderate. GODOWN in Moxons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [627]

## TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER.

SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices, Ground and First Floor.  
Apply—  
"REX,"  
Post Office Box 418,  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [687]

## TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings.  
Apply—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [799]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [116]

## TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East.  
Apply—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [121]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East. 19, CONDUIT ROAD.  
GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4, Praya East.  
"CROGGAN," 39, THE PEAK.  
OFFICES in King's Building, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 153, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.  
Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [113]

## TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

## TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop), Opposite the Post Office.  
NO. 2A, D'AGUIAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, Etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIENNA CAFE & Co., LTD. For Particulars, Etc.  
Apply to—  
YEE SANG FAT,  
Same Address,  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [362]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [114]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road.  
NO. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).  
THE EYRE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed.  
BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911.  
NO. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO. FOB SALE.—TOR CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.  
Apply to—  
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [118]

## TO LET.

HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [830]

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000  
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate.

## LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.  
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

## BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " 3 " " "  
For 3 " 3 " " "

GEORGE HOGG,  
Manager,  
No. 9, Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [628]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ... 16,850,000  
Date ... 13th March, 1911.

## HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo	London	Osaka
Nagasaki	San Francisco	Lyons
New York	Shanghai	Honolulu
Bombay	Tientsin	Hankow
Yokohama	Dahly	Peking
Amoy	Lioyang	Port Arthur
Tientsin	Chiang Chan	Mukden
Kobe		

## HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
" " " " 6 " 3 " " "  
" " " " 3 " 2 " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [441]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ... £1,625,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

## INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.  
" " " " 6 " 3 " " "  
" " " " 3 " 2 " " "

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [148]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [2]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,578,100 (21,031,500)  
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.09 (2,229,528)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS  
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,  
SWISS BANK VEREIN.

## BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
12 months 4 per cent. per annum.  
6 do. 3 1/2 do.  
3 do. 3 do.  
C. WOLDENHIN, Manager,  
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [24]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).  
Capital ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000  
Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:  
Amoy Swatow  
Anping Kobe  
Canton Nagasaki  
Foochow Osaka  
Keelung Shanghai  
Yokohama

## HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VEAUX ROAD.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts on Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.  
K. TSUIZURABARA, Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:—  
STRENGTH ... \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... \$16,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK—Chairman.  
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
F. H. ARTHUR, Esq. C. R. LOMAX, Esq.  
G. Balloch, Esq. F. Lieb, Esq.  
Andrew Forbes, Esq. E. Shellen, Esq.  
G. Friesland, Esq. H. A. Siebs, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [19]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000  
PAID-UP ... 502,500  
RESERVE FUND ... 335,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.  
For 6 " ... 3 1/2 " "  
For 3 " ... 2 1/2 " "

F. C. MACDONALD,  
Acting Manager,  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [22]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES





NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

\*Analysis PROVES that

PLASMON  
COCOAyields a Delicious Beverage of much  
greater nutritive value than ordinary  
cocoa. —British Medical Jnl.COCOA IN PERFECTION.  
PLASMON is used by the ROYAL FAMILY

Plasmon, Ltd., London, Eng.

STOMALIX

Said Carlos, Cura Dyspepsia and all  
forms of Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines,  
indigestion, flatulence, etc.Distributing Agents:  
FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, Ltd., London, Eng.KEATING'S  
WORM TABLETSA purely  
Vegetable  
SweetenerSold in  
Bottles by  
all DruggistsKeating's Worm Tablets furnish a most  
agreeable method of administering the  
only certain remedy for Intestinal or  
Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,  
and especially adapted for children.To be obtained of all Druggists.  
Preparation, THOMAS KEATING,  
London, Eng.

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MR. TAFT: A MODERN  
MACHIAVELLI?

THE PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC.

In this Coronation year, when matters of political moment are apt to receive less attention than they would at other times, the American Government has elected to place before the British people two proposals of a remarkable character, which call for the most serious consideration. These are the offers, to Canada, of reciprocity with the United States, to the detriment of the Empire; and, secondly, the proposition of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

As the consequences, either of acceptance or of rejection, promise to be momentous, it behooves us to do nothing in haste of which we should regret in leisure. Can any thinking man say that the British Empire, just at present, is in a position to take a leap in the dark?

Adversity, it is said, makes strange bed-fellows. Some such circumstance must account for the fact that these two propositions, despite their incongruity, are before the British public at the same time. Nevertheless, a very intimate connection exists between them; and whether that connection be innocent or sinister, the resulting situation is pregnant with possibilities for the nations concerned, and for an Empire which already has arrived at the parting of the ways.

Both the American President's propositions possess a pleasing exterior. Mr. Taft deserves to be congratulated on his mastery of the art of diplomatic window-dressing—an art, it may be remarked in passing, to which American statesmen have not, in the past, paid much attention. What "brave youth" among the nations would not feel flattered by being addressed as if he had attained the maturity of manhood? What Radical Government, confronted on the one hand with heavy obligations on the score of social legislation, and on the other with increasing insistent demands for the elimination of expenditure on armaments, could fail to be allured by a proposition "siddled over with the pale cast" of peace?

So far as the first of his propositions is concerned, Mr. Taft has relieved us of the necessity of any search for motives. The purpose underlying the Reciprocity scheme is declared, with a disarming frankness, to be nothing more or less than that the United States should effect the commercial annexation of Canada before the bond of a preferential tariff can bring the British Empire into unity. American statesmen seem greatly concerned lest the somewhat incoherent congeries of Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates which now forms an Empire in name should become an Empire in fact. Wherefore the President announces the curious doctrine that, while a "Chinese wall" of protective tariffs may flit be erected about the North American Continent, including Canada, no such barrier must be permitted to enclose the British Empire. Canada is invited to break with her Imperial traditions, to cast in her lot with her Republican neighbour, and to assist the latter in maintaining "a better control of prices, making influences" in the markets of the Mother country. Such a policy can not fail to lead to the disruption of the British Empire; but that, apparently, is of small consequence beside the commercial advantages which are expected to accrue. Indeed, the stake is such that Mr. Taft is not prepared to wait for any process of evolution, or revolution, as the case may be. He insists that the dismemberment of the British Empire must be undertaken "now or never." Presumably this indecent haste is dictated by the fact that an Imperial Conference, designed to promote the unity of that Empire, is now meeting. Is it not amazing that such a cynically materialistic proposition should be conjointed with one for a treaty of peaceful arbitration? Is it not equally surprising that the attitude of the Canadian people (whose destiny as the future hub and centre of the Empire is passing glorious) be appropriately based on the classic precedent: "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes"? The motives underlying the second of the Taft proposals have not been divulged. Judged by the shadows which the coming events of the near future are already beginning to cast, they are as ominously complex as they are skillfully concealed.

No little, comparatively speaking, has America had to do, diplomatically, with the world at large that it may be questioned whether the fact that commercialism forms the Alpha and Omega of American policy receives sufficient recognition. Military power has played no appreciable part in the rise of the nation: America's greatness has been reared, and rests to-day, on the foundation of the Alms-bag Dollar; and, given security from external interference, the prospects of her economic development become well-nigh illimitable. One thing, however, may arise to prevent her progress; that is, war with some nation more redly vigorous, more primitively virile, than herself.

Undoubtedly there is, at the present time, a considerable amount of anti-American sentiment in Japan. The anti-Japanese reaction in California and the neighbouring States, with its racial and economic aspects, the persistent cult of the "war scare"; and, last but not least, the Manchurian neutralisation proposals of Secretary Knox, have had their logical outcome in the Land of the Rising Sun. However, in that paternally-administered land, the fiat has gone forth that anti-American feeling, at any rate, is not to be shown. In this respect, the Americans evince less wisdom. Not only does a great deal of anti-Japanese sentiment exist in America, but no attempt whatever is made to conceal it. On the contrary, there are men—apostles of the "Yellow Peril," from Hobson to Putnam Wendell—who unblushingly exploit this sentiment; and there are men—proprietors of newspapers and the like—whose boast it is that they can "make" wars. In view of these circumstances, and conscious of the fact that the American nation is, in a peculiar degree, the creature of impulse, the rulers of the United States have fully persuaded themselves that the Japanese danger may materialise in menacing shape at any time.

They recognise that, while it was inevitable that, with economic expansion as the goal of each in the same quarter of the globe, Japan and the United States should be predestined to rivalry, that rivalry, owing to the attitude of a section of the American people, is now being intensified by racial prejudice on the one hand and offended pride on the other. The critical year is 1915. What if the restraining influence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ceases to be operative after that date, and, with the added factor of the Panama Canal, Japanese-American relations are no better, but rather worse, than they are now?

Such is the nature of the forces threatening the consummation of that policy of "peaceful absorption" of an entire continent which American statesmen have set before themselves.

Little wonder, then, that their vision is anxiously directed towards that "cloud, no bigger than a man's hand," rising out of the Pacific—the ambition of Japan. To avert the threatened storm an Anglo-American understanding, on the plausible basis of an arbitration treaty, is deemed a necessary measure. By this potent charm American statesmen hope to

neutralise—if possible, to dissolve—the unholy league between the White Britain of the West and the Yellow Britain of the East; to facilitate the march of Pan-Americanism throughout the continent, as well as its extension over the Pacific Ocean; and at the same time, haply, to allay any feelings of pain or suspicion which the proposed Canadian "scoop" may have awakened in susceptible British breasts. These, in the minds of many thinking men, are the motives which underlie the magnificently innocuous proposals of Mr. Taft. Englishmen must be pardoned if they perceive in the one the shadow of a reward for silent acquiescence in the other. They can hardly be blamed if American indifference towards treaty obligations in such matters as the maintenance of warships on the Great Lakes and the fortification of the Panama Canal tends to diminish their enthusiasm for new engagements. Least of all must they be condemned if they confess to some qualms lest the peace-pursuing statesmen of this country, now swallowed up in satisfaction at the fancied dawn of the Millennium, should awake to find that "it was only a dream," and that, while they slept, the chief portion of the Imperial heritage was theirs to preserve intact has passed far over from their ken.—E. B. M. in *Pull Mail Gazette*.

THE LATEST INSURANCE  
AMALGAMATION.

PHOENIX AND UNION MARINE.

The Times of the 1st inst. contains the following:—

Presumably because a very inaccurate report was yesterday published in certain papers the announcement is now made that a provisional agreement has been signed for the acquisition of the Union Marine Insurance Company by the Phoenix Assurance Office. The announcement will not come as a great surprise to those who have their fingers on the pulse of either the fire or marine insurance business. This is not the first amalgamation that has been hatched within the board-room of the Phoenix Office, and ever since July, when the office stated underwriting marine risks on a very modest scale, it has been rightly suspected of distinct marine insurance leanings. The Union has been one of the few strong independent marine offices; like some of its rivals the office has suffered severely in recent years, but the connection is influential, and it is not at all surprising that a company casting about for a means of going into the marine insurance business on a big scale should court it. It is a pity that for some weeks a rumour should have been freely bandied about that a development was to be expected—especially as the idea seems to have caused a rise in the shares within the last few weeks from about 26 to 28 1/2, but the standing of the Union Company is so high that no one would suppose for an instant that the escape of half the truth was other than purely accidental—how the story only came to light half the truth is apparent from the fact that in Liverpool and London and Globe was freely coupled with it—a union which, on the face of it, would certainly not be as suitable as another that could be suggested.

## EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

When such an amalgamation is announced the first question generally asked is, what effect it will have upon the business, and the second, how it affects the interests of the shareholders. As regards the first, such absorption of a purely marine office by a composite company makes the outlook for those which retain their individuality less certain. The assertion that this is the day of the composite office is becoming more and more insistent. A big composite office retains a large staff of agents, and it is considered that these may just as well canvas for marine as for fire risks, with the result that more and more business is being driven into a few folds. Among the giants perhaps the competition gets keener, and a feeling may arise that as connection is the prize sought, a composite office may afford to dispense with profits in one branch if the other departments are being well fed. The creation of such a feeling is certainly not for the good of marine underwriting, or even in the long run for the shareholders of the big offices.

## TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The basis of the present transaction is that four Union shares are worth one Phoenix share, the Union shares at present standing at about 28 1/2, and the Phoenix at 23 1/2. The Union shares are 220 each, with 22 1/2 paid, and for every eight of these shares the Union shareholders will be offered one Phoenix share of 25 each, with 25 paid, and 23 1/2 in four per cent. Debenture stock. They thus reduce their un-called liability on eight shares from £140 to £45. In satisfaction of the purchase the Phoenix will have to issue for 63,000 Union shares, 227,790 Debenture stock and 8,175 Phoenix Ordinary shares. It is proposed that the transaction, to approve which meetings of the shareholders will be called, shall take effect on July 1 next, and that a final dividend of 3s. per share, tax free, shall be paid on the Union shares in July. Interest on the Debenture stock will accrue from July 1, and will be payable on November 1 and May 1 in each year, and the ordinary dividend in November. The total amount receivable as dividend in the present year will amount to about 9s. 4d., and the future income, net of tax in respect of each share transferred will be about 7s. 4d., as compared with the 6s. 6d. at present paid by the Union Company.

It is intended that the business of the Union Marine shall be continued to be worked under its old name and constitution, but no doubt its offices in the North will be of considerable assistance to the Phoenix Company. The Liverpool Board, over which Mr. H. R. Robertson, the Chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, presides, is a strong one, and part of the attraction of the arrangement from the Phoenix Company's point of view is that nothing is paid for goodwill, while a hold is secured in Liverpool and Manchester. The Union Company made a profit on the 1909 account, but during the last year, owing to the loss of money. The account written has been heavy, the premium income for 1910 being over £408,000. In 1906 a dividend of 17s. per cent. was paid, but since then the rate has been 13 per cent., and the shareholders by approving the scheme will make the continued payment of a rather higher dividend more probable.

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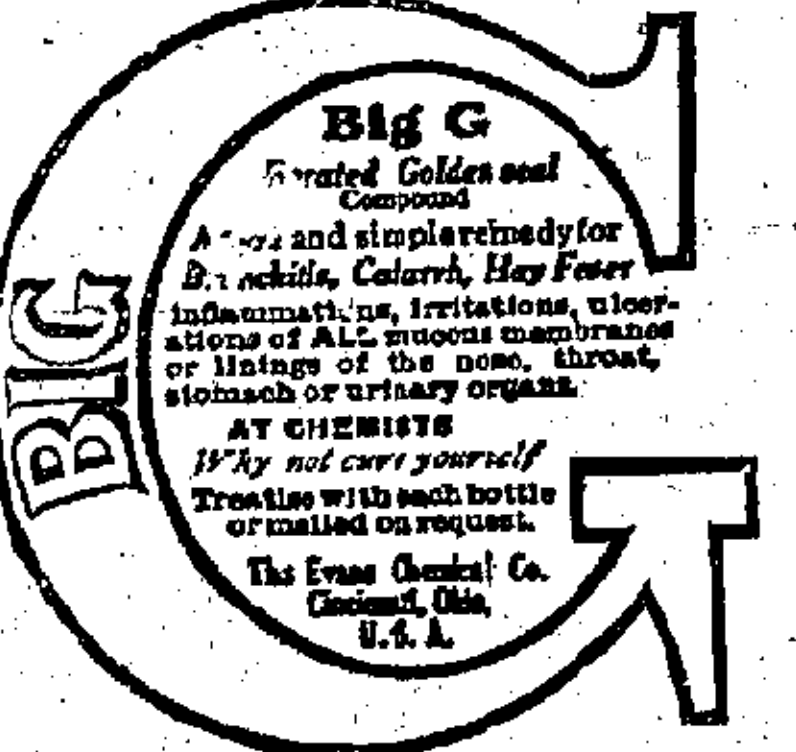
## THE ELECTIONS IN PORTUGAL.

It was generally expected, says a London paper, that the elections for the Constituent Assembly in Portugal would be little more than an empty form. The Monarchists took no part in the contest, and in most constituencies the nominees of the provisional Government had no opposition to meet. It is not surprising, therefore, that the results of the polling should represent a distinct triumph for the Republican Directorate, and its members will no doubt hail the return of their candidates as a decisive proof of the attachment of the people of Portugal to the new régime. Their satisfaction will be all the greater because during the last week or so there have been many reports of serious unrest in the country and predictions of a counter revolution on the part of the Monarchists. That some such attempt was feared seems clear from the numerous arrests which have lately been made and from the movements of troops and warships to guard against an invasion from the northern frontier. What is also certain is that the measure drawn up for the separation of Church and State has excited keen hostility among the clergy and their adherents. It has provoked a vigorous Papal Encyclical in which the anti-religious policy of the Republican Government is strongly denounced, and there are rumours that the priests may close the churches and refuse to accept the stipends which the State would provide in place of the ancient revenues. The separation of the two has not yet taken effect, but in view of the strong religious feeling of the peasantry, especially in the north of Portugal, an attempt to enforce it may well lead to serious trouble. The wisdom of provoking a bitter conflict with the Church while the Republic is still young may be doubted. It is said that the Minister for Foreign Affairs cannot understand the attitude of the Holy See, but in view of the statement recently made by the Minister of Justice, that it would lead to two generations to the complete disappearance of the Roman Catholic religion in Portugal, the hostility of the Church is hardly surprising. Even the Protestant congregations in Portugal are said to be alarmed at the harsh and arbitrary provisions of the Government's measure. Of course, if the Republican leaders believe that they have the mass of the nation at their back, they may feel it safe to disregard the protests which interested parties may direct against their policy. But the results of the elections are not sufficient in themselves to prove that public opinion is firmly united in support of the new régime. Under the Monarchy the "making of elections" was a conspicuous feature of the political life in Portugal, and it would seem that the present Government has thought fit to follow the example of its predecessors. A long time was spent in devising a new electoral law, and when the measure was finally published it was found to contain most of the vices of the former system, the only difference appearing being that while the old regulations were designed to favour the Monarchical parties, the new were framed to suit the interests of the Republicans. It would also seem that the provisional Government has taken good care to keep its opponents in subjection during the last few months. All newspapers which have displayed a critical tendency have been suppressed, or their offices have been wrecked by mobs whose excesses the authorities have felt unable to restrain. Monarchist and Roman Catholic clubs have met with a similar fate, and some noted Republican journalists have found that it is inadvisable to construe literally the supposed right of freedom of discussion. And when it is remembered that the judges who gave in the Franco trial a verdict adverse to the wishes of the Government were exiled to the colonies, and that other individuals whose loyalty to the Republic was suspected have been banished from Portugal, it is hardly surprising that the nominees of the Directorate encountered so little opposition in the elections. However, the sweeping character of the triumph only adds to the responsibilities of the Republican leaders. They have excused some little irregularities by pleading that the revolutionary period was not yet over. With the meeting of the Constituent Assembly a new era begins, and the Republicans will have to show that they can make good all their promises. If they can establish a sound and honest system of government, and set in train some of the many reforms of which Portugal stands in need, they will have deserved well of their country. But the task will not be easy, and the numerous strikes which have taken place since the beginning of the year show that the people are impatient to receive the benefits which they have been told would be secured to them by the establishment of a Republic. It remains to be seen if the disappearance of the Monarchy means the disappearance of the vices which made the revolution of last October possible.

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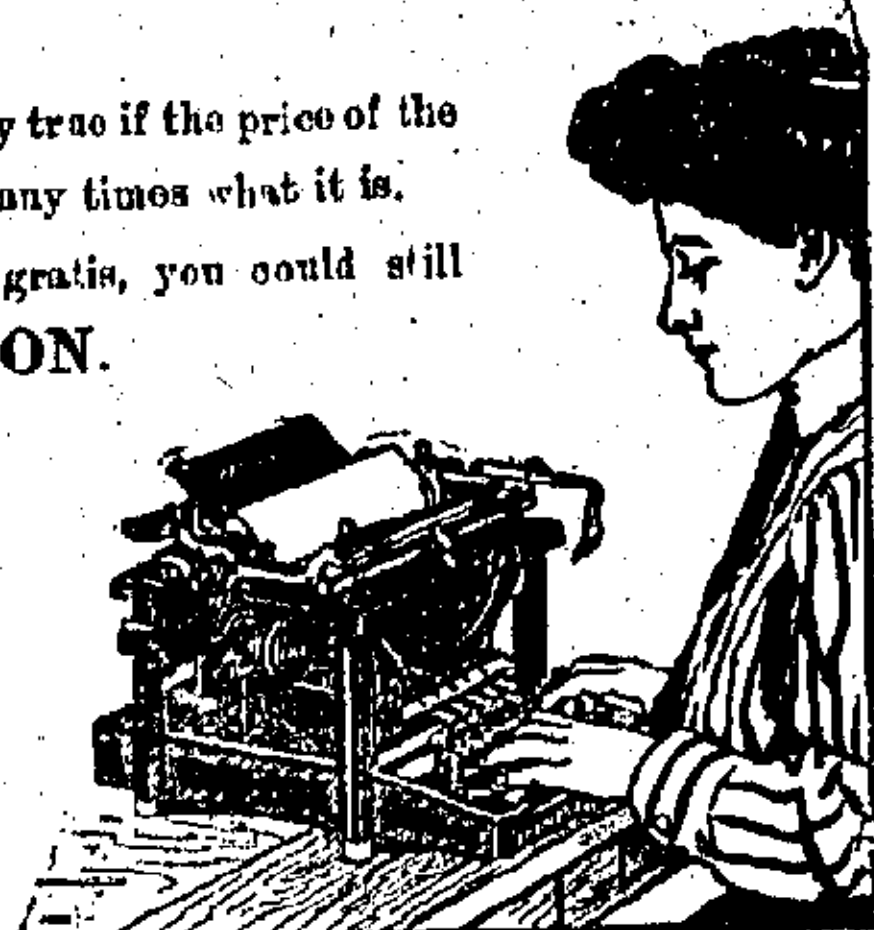
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 Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddie, leaves on 27th inst. for Weihaiwei.  
 Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master S. West, Hongkong.  
 Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.  
 Britomart, Comdr. J. M. Barker, Shanghai.  
 Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, f.a., Comdr. H. Lynes, Shanghai.  
 Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master W. Smith, Hongkong.  
 Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. H. E. Veslo, Shanghai.  
 Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 5 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Weihaiwei.  
 Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, leaves on 27th inst. for Weihaiwei.  
 Hardy, torpedo-boat destroyer 255 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.  
 Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford, Hongkong.  
 Janna, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. R. Blackwood, Weihaiwei.  
 Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. St. J. Farquhar, cruising.  
 Kinsha, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze.  
 Lark, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Comdr. B. O. M. Davy, Sandakan.  
 Minotaur, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Windele, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Woosung.

Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Captain L. E. Power, M.V.O., Hongkong.  
 Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 300, Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Leith, West River.  
 Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, turbine, Captain George F. E. Hunt, D.S.O., leaves Singapore on 27th inst. for Hongkong and Weihaiwei.  
 Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillersden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.  
 Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Comdr. Laube, Weihaiwei.  
 Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Cosmo A. O. Douglas, West River.  
 Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. Southby, West River.  
 Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Maurice B. Lush, Yangtze.  
 Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner E. J. Trillo, R.N., Hongkong.  
 Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyres, Hongkong.  
 Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.  
 Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Hongkong.  
 Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 335 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Harold D. Adair, Hall, Weihaiwei.  
 Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Penang.  
 Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Weihaiwei.  
 Widgeon, gunboat 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.  
 Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. R. Brooke, Yangtze.  
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HARROGATE-FURNES, May 22.

At 4.10 this morning the naval airship was towed from her shed. The weather was ideal, and in less than an hour the dirigible was made fast to her moorings in the centre of the Cavendish Dock.

Working with absolute precision, under the direction of Captain M. F. Suter, inspecting Captain of Airships, were parties of close upon 100 blue-jackets and Marines from the cruiser *Hermione*. As early as 3 a.m. the certain at the entrance of the shed was drawn aside. At 3.30 the final staging holding the airship was removed, and she was allowed to rest upon the water, supported by the two boat-shaped cars or gondolas under her hull. The various launching parties now took up their stations. A cable had overnight been stretched along the surface of the dock from the back of the shed to a buoy well out towards the centre of the dock, and at a signal from Captain Suter the members of the crew, who were in the airship's gondolas, assisted by blue-jackets in boats attached to the sides of them, began to haul upon the cable, and the dirigible moved evenly from her shed stern first at about a walking pace. As she emerged she was held steady on either side by parties of men who were stationed on pontoons and who handled ropes fixed to her hull. In a little more than five minutes, so dexterously was she handled, the airship floated clear of her shed. Now, for the first time, the details of her construction could be appreciated.

## DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The hull of the airship, which is exactly 512ft. in length, is slightly blunt at the bow and tapers away slightly at the stern, being as a matter of fact precisely in the "stream line" form found most suitable for minimizing wind resistance by the tests of the National Physical Laboratory. The framework of the hull, constructed of "duralumin," is sheathed completely with a special fabric. This is waterproof and gas-tight, and has been treated externally with a paint which resists the action of light and protects the gas-containing balloons from expansion and contraction due to atmospheric changes. In colour the hull is a metallic silver grey upon its upper half and has a yellow tint on its lower side. This contrast in colour is caused by a variation in the treatment of the fabric, the light rays from above and the damp from off the surface of the water being resisted by two different processes.

The framework is so arranged that the hull of the airship is 12-sided. In the framework are the 17 balloons, each one being in a separate compartment. Altogether they contain more than 700,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, with a lifting effect equal to 21 tons. The two gondolas are each about 25ft. in length, and are made of polished wood. They are suspended, fore and aft, close up under the hull by means of metal rods, and are connected by a covered-in passage-way, which provides in its centre the quarters of the airship's crew.

## THE PROPELLING MACHINERY.

In each gondola is a Wolsley-Siddeley petrol motor developing 200-horse power. Three propellers in all drive the airship. On either side of the fore gondola is placed a four-bladed propeller, while a two-bladed propeller, lar, or in tanks in the lower portions of the gondolas. When an ascent is made the water is gradually pumped out of the tanks until the dirigible becomes lighter than air.

Immediately the airship was clear of the shed to-day the forward engine was put in motion, and the propellers made to revolve slowly until she was at her moorings, behind a revolving wind screen which has been suspended on a steel mast above the central station. This screen is made of a network of steel cables. The wind passes through it, but its force is broken. It is hoped that, protected by this screen, the vessel will be able to ride out anything short of a gale.

After superintending the launch Captain Suter left for London, deputing the command of the airship to Lieutenant N. E. Osborne, whose second-in-command is Lieutenant Talbot. The vessel crew of 21 men will comprise, in addition to these officers, two petty officers, two engineers, and three able seamen. One of the seamen is an expert photographer.

## NATURE OF THE TESTS.

The next operation in connection with the airship will be to "trim" her. This is the last that she will be allowed to ascend a few feet above the water while held captive by cables in order that the disposition of the weights in her gondolas and her general equilibrium may be carefully noted. This done she will begin a series of practice flights to determine the efficiency of her controlling mechanism, and particularly her speed. A series of tests which have been made with her propellers and careful calculations as to the resistance offered by her hull indicate that her speed through the air should be 40 miles an hour.—*The Times*.

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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES. RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 8

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, May 10	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, May 10	Dividends
15/ paid	Alor-Pongau ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary ... ..	9.17.3	.....
2/ fy. "	Anglo-Johore ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Merlimau ... ..	5.2	.....
17/6 "	Anglo-Malay ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Merton Syndicate ... ..	1.10.7 1/2	10%
17/6 "	Bakap ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Mount Austin ... ..	1.10.7 1/2	.....
17/6 "	Batang ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Narborough Est. ... ..	1.10.7 1/2	.....
17/6 "	Batu Caves ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	North Hammock ... ..	4/3	23%
17/6 "	Batu Kawan ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Padang Jawa ... ..	2.12.6	325%
17/6 "	Batu Tiga ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Pandan Johore ... ..	7.11	124%
17/6 "	Beruang Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Perak ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Bernam Perak ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Peninsular Est. ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Do. Ordinary ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Pryo ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Bidor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Ratanut ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Blands Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Rembia ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Bukit Cilo ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	R. Est. of Krian ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Bukit Kajang ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	R. of Johore ... ..	10/	.....
17/6 "	Bukit Mertajam ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sagga ... ..	12.10.0	50%
17/6 "	Bukit Rajah ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Seahfield ... ..	6.7.6	40%
17/6 "	Bukit Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Selangor ... ..	2.13.0	376%
17/6 "	Castlefield ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Selat Rubber ... ..	.....	.....
17/6 "	Changkat Salak R. and Tin. ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sempah ... ..	1.17.6pm	.....
17/6 "	Cheremese ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sendayan ... ..	4.7.3	36%
17/6 "	Cheviot ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Seremban ... ..	3.7.0	30%
17/6 "	Choita Rubber ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Shelford ... ..	.....	.....
17/6 "	Cicely Ordinary ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Signiting (N.S.) ... ..	5/10	124%
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17/6 "	Dennistown ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Strathmore R. ... ..	.....	.....
17/6 "	Engli Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sungei Baura ... ..	4.17.6	30%
17/6 "	Engli Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sungei Choh ... ..	12/7 1/2	35%
17/6 "	Engli Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sungei Kapar ... ..	.....	.....
17/6 "	Engli Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Sungei Krut ... ..	.....	.....
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17/6 "	Engli Selangor ... ..	1.1.10 1/2	100%	2/ fy. "	Tangkah ... ..	.....	.....
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LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA ..... Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	Noon, 8th July	See Special Advertisement
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SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA" .....	On 1st July, 11 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" .....	On 2nd July, Noon
MANILA, CEBU and LOLOLO	"TEAN" .....	On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" .....	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
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CEFOO	"LAISANG" .....	Saturday, 1st July, Noon
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TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon

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K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest  
and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking  
cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points  
in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,  
Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" "TACOMA MARU" "SEATTLE MARU"	6,182 6,178 6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M. WED'DAY, 9th Aug. at 11 A.M. WED'DAY, 6th Sept. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU" "PANAMA MARU"	6,063 6,039	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M. TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage  
Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low  
Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention  
given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 29th June at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 2nd July, at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three  
Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1st CLASS \$45.50 2nd CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local  
Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,  
MANAGER

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*"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"*

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B.  
BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

*"Just Try It"*

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Murai	7,000 9,000	(SUNDAY, 9th July, at Daylight WED'DAY, 19th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Koz	7,000	(SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda AWA MARU Capt. Izawa	7,000 7,000	(TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000 6,000	(FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon FRIDAY, 4th July, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	6,000 7,000	(TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Tenenaka	5,000	(TUESDAY, 11th July
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Saiter	5,000	(WED'DAY, 5th August

† Calling at Djibouti.  
\$ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers. ‡ Cargo only.

## CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via  
HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug. at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept. at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept. at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 25th Oct. at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov. at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov. at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.  
All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO  
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU,  
YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX  
MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS  
ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.  
To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular  
and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government  
of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States  
Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls  
stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These  
Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:  
—Missionaries and their families.

## INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

CHINA ..... 10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGA-  
SAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,  
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—15, DES VUEX ROAD D, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHEW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURAGE arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CHURCH LONDON, E.C.

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